

# BASKETBALL :: BOWLING :: BOXING :: OTHER SPORTS

## GOOD BASKETBALL IN JUNIOR LEAGUE

Play Was Spirited and the Scores Close in Yesterday's Game.

Four good games were played among the junior classes at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon and evening, marking the opening of the Junior B. and Junior C. leagues.

In the afternoon, beginning at 4:45 o'clock, the Signal Corps defeated the Machine Gun company 5-2, and the Hospital Corps defeated the Headquarters company 7-1. In the evening the Aviation Corps were defeated by the Quartermasters Corps, 5-3, and by the Coast Artillery to the tune of 9-4. The lineup for the games follows:

Machine Gun	Signal Corps
Nichols	Romino
Pierce	Forward
Patterson	Forward
J. Old	Center
J. Ross	Guard
	Weirich

Goals from floor: Romino, 2. Goals from fouls: Romino, Pierce and J. Ross.

Hospital Corps	Headquarters
Dean	Ambrose
Delorsdo	Forward
D. Ross	Forward
Helmick	Center
Hager	Guard
	Bickerstaff
	Seggie

Substitutions: D. Old for Seggie, J. Brown for Bickerstaff, Rellly for Johnston. Goals from floor: Dean 2, Ross. Goals from fouls: Old, Ross.

Aviation Corps	Quartermasters
Todesco	Woody
Barr	Forward
Calise	Forward
Ford	Center
Thompson	Guard
	Glenn

Goals from floor: Calise, Holden, Glenn. Goals from fouls: Todesco, Woody.

Coast Artillery	Aviation
Hill	Todesco
Keener	Forward
Ross	Forward
Adams	Center
Graham	Guard
	Thompson

Goals from floor: Barr, Keener 2, Hill. Goals from fouls: Thompson, Ross 3.

## SPORTS CHATTER

Mike's love and affection was very effective at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday evening. So effective that not one of the bowlers showed up.

Physical Director Blickey was so surprised that he expressed himself in the appropriate words, "For the Love o' Mike."

But when not enough of the members showed up to make the physical exercises worth while, Blickey strolled off to the Grand.

Pretty good thing that the Corbin Wholesalers and the West Virginians didn't play. Their record is that much better.

The bombs that the aviators in the Junior C basketball league dropped yesterday evening were not very effective.

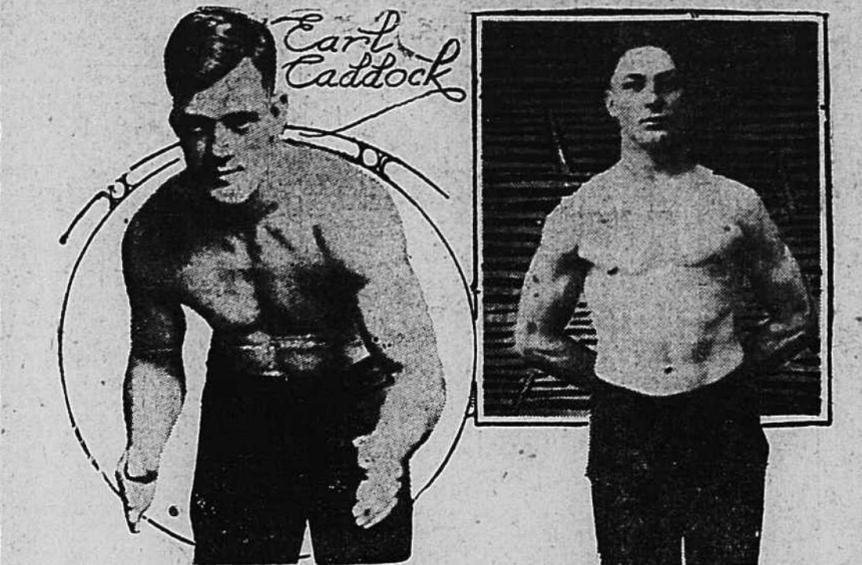
**HEP HEP HEP.**  
The Toronto Y. M. C. A. starts 'em young. We note that a man has been hired to teach Toronto Y. M. C. A. members how to walk.

Having read the new national league batting averages we have decided to give John Murray a place on the All-American soccer football team. John batted .045 and they don't have to bat in soccer.

## TODAYS CARTOONET



## WHO'S WORLD CHAMPION WRESTLER? CADDOCK AND STECHER TO SETTLE QUESTION IN BOUT



**BY PAUL PURMAN.**  
Who is heavyweight champion wrestler of the world? Out in Iowa where Frank Gotch began his wonderful career and still lives they claim the honor goes to Earl Caddock, a farmer boy. Across the Missouri river, over in Nebraska, where Farmer Burns is the arbiter of all rassing opinion Joe Stecher has the call. The rest of the wrestling world is unconvinced and awaits a finish match to be held in New York within a few weeks to decide the issue. Stecher made a brave attempt to step into the shoes of the wily Gotch, when the peer of them all decided to retire with his escutcheon untarnished by defeat. He toured the country and met all comers and defeated them all until last year when he was matched to

grapple with John Olin, a comparatively unknown Finn in Boston. Stecher refused to go through with the match when his famous scissors hold failed to send his opponent to the mat. Stecher, however, still claimed the championship and it was not until he met Caddock a few months later that his claims were seriously questioned. The Stecher-Caddock match was held in Omaha. Stecher won a fall and lost one. Then he refused to return to the ring for the final fall. Gene Malady, the Omaha promoter, who refereed the match, forfeited the fall to Caddock. Caddock immediately claimed the title. So did Stecher. In the meantime Caddock has worked faithfully being coached by Gotch and Farmer Burns. He is undoubtedly in better shape than when he met Stecher last time. Little has been heard from Stecher.

He is always in training and should be as good as ever when he steps into the ring in New York.

### For the Poultry Fancier

Information Which Will Help the Man Who Raises Chickens for Pleasure to Realize a Profit.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)  
In spite of precautions, diseases and disorders may invade the most sanitary chicken yard. In most instances it is not practicable to attempt to cure one or two sick fowls, for even though they are apparently cured, their value as producers or breeders will be lessened, or the disease may reappear and endanger other fowls. It is advisable to attempt to cure only when the disease is common throughout the flock, or in case of a fowl which is very valuable, and an effective cure seems probable.

In addition to keeping the poultry house, drinking fountains, hopper, and surroundings clean and sanitary, disease outbreaks should be prevented from spreading by the immediate removal of fowls showing signs of disease. An antiseptic such as potassium permanganate should then be given in the drinking water of the fowls, as described below, under the treatment of roup. The house and equipment should then be cleaned thoroughly and sprayed with a ten per cent solution of crude carbolic acid or some coal-tar product in water.

Usually a fowl that is not well can be detected by the fact that it is not as active as the others, stands around in an out-of-the-way place, and shows little disposition to eat. Remove such a fowl from the flock at once and if it is seriously sick it should be killed and the carcass burned rather than buried.

**Roup.**  
Roup is a highly contagious disease, spreading from one bird to another very quickly. The disease is very common in the fall, especially in poorly ventilated, damp houses.

**Treatment.**—Remove the sick bird to a warm, well-ventilated room that is free from drafts. Syringe the nostrils, by means of a medicine dropper, with a solution of one teaspoonful of common salt to a quart of water. The eyes may be bathed gently with the same solution. Grease around the nostrils and eyes with pure or carbolated vaseline. Dissolve in each gallon of drinking water as much potassium permanganate as will remain on the surface of a dime. The flock should have no other drinking water than that containing potassium permanganate. It is good practice to use potassium permanganate in the drinking water as a preventive as soon as the cool weather begins in the fall.

**Canker.**  
This disease causes cheese-like patches to form in the membrane of the mouth and tongue.

**Treatment.**—Sprinkle a little sulphur in the mouth and throat of the bird. Another effective treatment consists of washing the sore patches with a mixture of equal parts of hydrogen peroxide and water.

**Cholera.**  
This is probably one of the worst diseases that affect poultry, for it spreads rapidly and in most cases the cure is unsatisfactory. The usual symptoms of cholera are as follows: The fowl is troubled with diarrhea, the droppings become watery, and yellow or green in color; the fowl is depressed; the feathers ruffled; and the comb is either very pale or very dark.

Fowls affected with cholera usually have a great thirst but poor appetite. Frequently many so-called cases of cholera are simply diarrhea. Fowls having cholera usually die within 36 hours.

**Treatment.**—The most satisfactory method of combating this disease is to kill and burn all fowls that are really affected. Clean and spray all water fountains and the house thoroughly with a ten per cent solution of carbolic acid and water or one of the coal-tar products and water. The droppings should either be buried deep, burned, or sprayed with the above solution.

**Limber Neck.**  
This disease is characterized by the fact that the fowl's neck is limp and cannot hold the head erect. The disease is a form of food poisoning, and is caused by the fowl's feeding on decomposed animal flesh.

**Treatment.**—Two teaspoonfuls of castor oil given to the fowls will sometimes cure them. In all cases an effort should be made to find the cause of the disease, which is usually a dead animal or fowl that has decomposed and is being eaten by the birds. All carcasses should be deeply buried or burned when found.

**Chicken Pox, or Sore Head.**  
This is a very contagious disease that occurs in all classes of poultry. It may be told by the yellow patches or nodules that appear about the beak, face and comb.

**Treatment.**—Cover the sore patches with carbolated vaseline, or if this is not effective, apply a touch of iodine.

**Diarrhea in Hens.**  
Diarrhea is usually caused by a change in the quantity of food, excessive green or meat food, and very hot weather. One of the best cures is to deprive the fowl of all green or meat foods, and wet mashes, and feed a dry mash and grain feed. A teaspoonful of castor oil or sweet oil, with five drops of oil of turpentine added, will frequently check the trouble.

**White Diarrhea.**  
This is probably the most dreaded of chicken diseases, it being very contagious and fatal in its results. It can easily be told by the fact that the chicks tend to droop their wings, are sleepy in appearance, and show little or no desire to eat; assume almost a ball shape; and the whitish-brown droppings adhere to the vent and fluff, causing them to become "pasted up."

**Treatment.**—Chicks that have reached the advanced stages of this disease should be removed, killed and burned.

**Gapes.**  
This trouble is due to the presence of small worms that have attached themselves to the inside of the chick's windpipe. The characteristic symptom is the frequent gaping of the chick in its effort to expel the worms.

**Treatment.**—Due to the fact that gape-worms are usually found on the ground that has been used for some time as a range for poultry, the best remedy is to remove the chicks to a new range. The ground so infested should be thoroughly limed and plowed and not used for young chicks for at least two seasons. As an individual treatment, the worms can sometimes be removed by means of a looted

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importance of Beef Scrap.  
Beef scrap or feed of this nature is very essential in securing a good supply of eggs during the winter months, and is the one essential feed often omitted. Skim milk or buttermilk will partly take the place of beef scrap if a constant supply can be kept before the fowls, but some beef scrap should also be fed. Waste products from the table and kitchen can be used. As these scraps contain some waste meat, the proportion of beef scrap in the mash can be reduced accordingly. These table scraps can be mixed with the ground grains and fed as a moist mash.

**Method of Housing.**  
To obtain good results from a flock of poultry during the winter, all houses and coops should be in good condition, only healthy fowls placed in them, and good care given to the poultry. Houses should be thoroughly cleaned, disinfected, and made tight. If they have earth floors, it is well to remove the top three or four inches of earth and replace this with dry gravel or sand. If they have cement or wooden floors, remove all litter and dirt and put in four or five inches of fresh straw litter. Be sure that the houses are tight on three sides and that there is no chance for a draft to strike the hens. If hens roost or are placed in a draft during the fall and winter, colds are sure to develop, which may result in roup and other troubles. From one-third to one-half of the south side, or front, of a poultry house may be made of curtains and windows, but should be under control, so that the openings may be

closed gradually as the weather becomes cold. Have muslin curtains in the front of the house or leave a window partly open, even on the coldest nights, to allow some ventilation in the house. Fowls will stand considerable cold air provided it is dry, and ventilation will keep the air thoroughly dry in the house.

**Crop Bound.**  
This disorder is caused by the crop becoming overloaded with feed to such an extent that the muscular walls become partly paralyzed and thus unable to work off the accumulated food. The trouble can be told by the fact that the crop is hard and firm and protrudes noticeably.

**Kind of Feed.**  
Good scratch mixtures may be made of equal parts, by weight, of cracked corn, wheat, and oats, or of two parts of cracked corn and one part each of wheat and oats. If wheat is relatively high in price it may be left out of this latter mixture, and the proportion of beef scrap increased one-fourth in the mash. In addition a mash made of three parts cornmeal and one part each of wheat bran, wheat middlings, and beef scrap should be fed. Green feed, such as cabbages, mangold-wurzel beets, cut alfalfa, or sprouted oats should be fed during the winter to replace the green feed which the fowls have been securing in the fields; and beef scrap, skim milk, cut green bone, or some similar feed is needed to replace the insects which the fowls have been securing on the range.

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**Scaly Leg.**  
This is more frequently found among old fowls and is caused by small mites that burrow under the scales of the shanks and feet and there multiply in numbers.

**Methods of Feeding.**  
Feed the grain in a deep litter on the floor and thus make the hens exercise to get it. The mash may be fed either wet or dry, and should be so regulated that the fowls will get about equal parts of mash and of the scratch grains. It is necessary to give the

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